

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Proposed Liberal Reforms in France.

Anxiety in Spain Regarding General Dulce's Report.

Conciliatory Policy of Captain General De Rodas.

THE SIEGE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Capture of Samana Bay, St. Domingo, by Luperon.

THREATENED REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA

CUBA.

General Letona Relieved from Command—Insurgents Increasing in Numbers Around Nuevitas—What the Captain General is Doing—Volunteers Offering Their Services.

HAVANA, July 3, 1869.

General Puello has been ordered to relieve General Letona, the Commanding General of the Central Department. He sailed this evening with 1,000 fresh troops for Nuevitas, whence he will proceed direct to Puerto Principe.

The *Press* says the number of insurgents around the latter place has largely increased, but the cholera and yellow fever were making havoc among them. Nuevitas is as healthy as usual at this season.

Captain General De Rodas is gaining general sympathies by his attempt to pacify all classes. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily engaged in investigating the cases of the prisoners confined in the forts, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent.

Volunteers are offering themselves for active service in the Cinco Villas district.

Review of Regulars and Volunteers in Havana—Release of Political Prisoners—Sailing of the Porto Rico Deputies to the Cortes.

HAVANA, July 4, 1869.

Captain General De Rodas to-day reviewed all the regular and volunteer forces in and around the city. He was received by the volunteers with enthusiastic cheers.

The Captain General has released several political prisoners.

The Deputies elected to the Constituent Cortes from Porto Rico have sailed for Spain.

The Recent Fights Around Las Tunas—Position of the Armies in the Cinco Villas District—General Quesada's Force Largely Increased—An Offensive Movement Ordered—Dissensions Among the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1869.

Despatches received by a near lady relative of the General in command of the Cuban forces, now residing near this city, give a full account of the attempt to succor the Spanish forces in Las Tunas. A train, with a force of from 1,500 to 2,500 men as a guard, was sent to relieve the garrison at that place. They were interrupted by a squadron of General Marmol's cavalry and a large portion of the train captured. In the contest the Spanish loss was over 200. They succeeded in reaching Las Tunas with a portion of the train and found the garrison suffering from cholera and an acclimating fever, which had almost rendered it helpless. After a few days the disease broke out among the reinforcements. The encampment was vacated, and after severe loss the garrison succeeded in their retreat.

In the Cinco Villas district the forces under Lesca have been repulsed with considerable slaughter, and the whole territory regained to the Cuban army. The result has given courage to the inhabitants, and the recent outrages perpetrated by Lesca, and the fact that no quarter is to be given to the revolutionists, whether actively engaged in the field or in sympathy with the cause, has inspired the inhabitants with an intense hatred of Spanish rule and driven thousands into the army of Quesada. Thus reinforced he has ordered an active offensive movement by the entire army, and despatches received state that he has regained a number of important positions and is now master of the northwestern portion of the island.

It is also reported that the instructions of the new Captain General, De Rodas, are to carry out the policy of Dulce—that of conciliation, and positively to control the volunteer organizations and maintain the supremacy of Spain—and that orders have been issued to prevent the committing of such atrocities as were recently committed by General Lesca in the Cinco Villas district. The effect of this policy upon the volunteers has been to produce dissensions throughout the entire organization. The volunteers who have given adhesion to the De Rodas administration by the surrender of the control of forts, arsenals and other important positions are denounced as traitors.

The emigration to the island is reported to be increasing, and now amounts to over 7,000 men, who have served in the late war in this country, and are now acting in earnest with the Cubans in their efforts to secure their independence. These despatches assert that the Cuban forces are well organized, are armed with the most approved arms, a large proportion being breech-loading rifles, are well provisioned and in the best spirits. In the arrangement of the commands of the army General Thomas Jordan has been named as commander of the Eastern Division, and some of the most prominent and successful of the Cuban generals are in his command, among whom are Marmol, Marciano and Peralta, of Louisiana.

The town of Ho'guin, after an encounter in which the Spaniards lost over 300 men, was captured by Jordan's command.